The New-York Times.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3,330. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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Democratic Victory in Kentucky.

Democratic Victory in Missouri.

Democratic Victory in Illinois.

Democratic Victory in Michigan.

Democratic Victory in Wisconsin.

Democratic Victory in Maryland.

Democratic Victory in Delaware.

Democratic Victory in New-Jersey.

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THE ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

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THE MURDER OF MRS. CAREY A. HART.

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL.

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

FOURTH DAY.

The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The public interest in the trial appears to be unabated, and, as on the previous days, the Court-room was thronged with people. The examination of witnesses for the defence was resumed by calling to the stand

James A. Ovington: Have known the prisoner since March, 1860; she boarded in same house with me, at No. 20 Mendocugal-street; deceased frequently called there to see Miss Stewart; he was in the habit of taking her out; never saw anybody there inquiring for Miss Stewart except deceased; met deceased one evening at the City Wide-Awake Ball, at Irving Hall; saw him dance with several ladies; prisoner's conduct while boarding at my mother's house was that of a perfect lady.

Cross-examined—She boarded with my mother about six months, from March, 1860; never knew the prisoner by any other name than Miss Stewart; always supposed Mr. Real was her affianced suitor; never saw anything which led me to believe that the prisoner and deceased were married.

Redirect—I thought they were on the verge of marriage; never saw anything at all improper in her conduct.

Justin R. Wells, sworn: I just know the accused and that is all; met her in 1860, when she was boarding at Mrs. Ovington's; I only remained there a few days.

Cross-examined—I knew her then as Miss Stewart.

Samuel Cantrell, sworn: Keep a shoe store at No. 813 Broadway; have known Mrs. Real since 1854 to the present time; was introduced to her at Singer's, on Broadway; I gave her employment; she worked for me about two years; had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Real; saw him at my house; Mrs. Real came to board with me in the Fall of 1854, and remained there about a year; Mr. Real called upon her there perhaps twice a week; never saw the deceased after 1855; have not seen the prisoner much since she left my employ in 1855.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Real was the only boarder at my house; she came to live in my family immediately after she entered my employ; was in my employ about about a year after she ceased boarding with me; have seen her occasionally since she left my employ; she once called at my house last Fall; called on the prisoner at the Station-house the morning after the homicide; testified at the Coroner's inquest; my motive in calling on her was one of friendship.

Samuel Hughes, Jr., sworn—First became acquainted with prisoner at Mrs. Ovington's, No. 20 Mendocugal-street; saw the deceased there also; knew nothing of the character of Mrs. Real; it was generally considered good.

Cross-examined—Knew her as Miss Stewart.

The Judge here remarked that he did not understand the prosecution as denying her good character, and there would seem to be no need of accumulating evidence upon that point.

The District-Attorney said that, aside from the question of insanity, he did not dispute her good character, but would admit it.

Capt. Jeremiah Petty, of the Fifth Ward Metropolitan Police, sworn—Saw Mrs. Real between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the homicide; she was in the hall; she appeared to be much excited; part of the time she would cry and then her tears would dry up, and her eyes would look glassy; I would ask her questions, and she would commence answering, and then wander off into something else; in consequence of her actions I took her out of the cell and put her in a private room; I stayed at the Station-house till 1 o'clock and had frequent conversations with her, and when I left I gave instructions to the Sergeant to visit her every half hour.

Question—Did she say anything to you from which you formed an opinion at that time was, to some extent, affected, and if so what? (Excepted to and overruled.) She appeared to suffer from great mental grief; she remained there until the Coroner's inquest the next morning.

Cross-examined—I knew when she was brought there that she was charged with killing Mr. Real; it was the duty of the doorman to watch her independently of her actions; I took her up stairs because I thought she would be safer there; not unusual for women to cry in the cell after they have been arrested; I took her to the Coroner's Inquest next morning; never suggested to you (District-Attorney) that I thought she was not in her right mind; don't know whether I suggested it to the General Superintendent; think I spoke of it to Sergeant Harding; I have and had considerable sympathy for her; have visited her almost daily for three weeks past.

Direct examination resumed—There is no Police regulation that forbids a Captain from entertaining sympathy for a lady in distress; it was partly from sympathy that I took her up stairs, but I believed at the time she was insane.

To the Court—Have never seen a person under the influence of opium; there was a difference in the appearance of her eyes from that of a person under the influence of liquor; there is a difference in my treatment of persons arrested who appear to be respectable and those that are abandoned; I sometimes take the former up stairs.

Antonio Firpo, sworn: I am the Spanish gentleman mentioned in previous testimony; first saw Mrs. Real in the earlier part of 1861, at a boarding-house in Broome-street; knew her there for three or four months; never saw any levity or impropriety in her conduct, not in the least; I always treated her with the greatest respect; saw her in the latter part of 1860, at Mrs. Dorsey's, in Allen-street; once or twice after Mr. Real died with her, after July, 1862; she told me, confidentially, about a month ago, (when I first knew her at Mrs. Meeks') she used to be very cheerful, but after the marriage she appeared to suffer very much from mental grief; I asked her the cause of it several times, and at last she told me she had been married secretly; that she had known Mr. Real several years, and had once refused his hand; that in July, 1860, she went out with him one evening, when he asked her to marry him, but she refused; when they got home he became very much excited, and swore that she should either become his wife or his mistress; that he then made her take an oath on the Bible that she would marry him, she being at the time alone in the house and fearing violence if she refused; shortly after this they were privately married, after which he treated her kindly for awhile, but soon began to abuse her, and, on one occasion, threatened her life; that after the child, whose name was in the same state of mind or worse; I made up my mind that she would become insane.

Cross-examined—Paper shown to witness who recognized it as a bail bond by which he (witness) was bound to keep the peace as against a Mr. Ashman, the difficulty originated with reference to said lady; the lady was his wife; I knew the lady; lived in the same house with her; have been to places of amusement with her; have been out with her as late as three or four o'clock, after the party was out; don't know that any intimacy with her caused a separation from her husband; Mrs. Real told me about her secret marriage in 1856, after the attempt at suicide; it was one night when I called upon her at Mrs. Meeks'; I staid there till nine or ten o'clock; she refused to tell me at first, but I asked her again why she was so unhappy and she told me; this was in the front parlor; don't know whether there was anyone in the back parlor or not; called to see her again about two weeks after, and went to the theatre with her; had been to the theatre with her before she told me she was married; I proposed to her to go out; she told me several times about her troubles; I visited her two or three times in Beach-st., also at Mrs. Dorsey's, in Allen-st.; also at Mrs. Ovington's, in Macdougal-st., and once in Hudson-st.

Redirect—My difficulty with Mr. Ashman is to be decided in Court this month; there never was any *impropriety between myself and Mrs. Ashman*; Mrs. Real never went out with me but once after she told me about the marriage; think she introduced me to Mr. Real herself.

To the Court—I did not visit Mrs. Real as a suitor; dont know as I ever saw a lady who had been disappointed in love. (The Judge said that the reason he asked the question which elicited the last answer was to ascertain if the unhappiness of the accused might not have resulted from her attachment to the witness.)

Mrs. Underhill, sworn: Have known the accused since May last; she came to board with me as Mrs. Real; while with me she appeared to be in trouble; kept herself alone; she told me on one occasion that she had been weeping all night; never asked her the cause of her unhappiness.

Cross-examined—She came to my house the last week in April, 1862; she was always absent during the day at her work; don't think she went out at nights while she lived with me; on the morning of the homicide think she went out about the same time as usual, (seven o'clock;) she had been out the evening previous, and my servant-girl let her in; don't know what time she came in; she worked on shoes in Third-avenue; don't recollect the name.

Mrs. Caroline C. Ovington, sworn—Reside at No. 120 Macdougal-street; Mrs. Real boarded with me about six months; always conducted herself with propriety while at my house; have seen her crying once or twice; never asked her the cause.

Mrs. Mary Cantrell, sworn: Am the wife of a previous witness; Mrs. Real resided in my house nearly a year; first saw Mr. Real about eight years ago; he came to my house while Mrs. Real lived there; on one occasion, after she left my house, Mrs. Real made an appointment to see him at my house; when he came, she was not there; I asked him where his wife was; I had heard before about the marriage; afterwards met them on a steamboat near Harlem; this was two years ago; on that occasion, I introduced her as Mrs. Real; can't say whether he was present; she also introduced him, at that time, to a lady by my side, as her husband; this was in June or July, 1860.

Cross-examined—I did not know at that time that they did not live together; I invited them at the time they were to meet at my house; don't know why she did not receive him there; never saw her occasionally in 1859, while she lived in my family he often came by and saw; when she first told me about the marriage, she told me it was a secret marriage; did not know it was a secret at the time I invited them to my house; the meeting on the steamboat was accidental; I was in company with a friend and my little boy; when he came to my house by appointment, I asked him where his wife was; he said he did not know, that she promised to meet him there; Mrs. Real never told me the circumstances about her secret marriage; she had sometimes told me that her husband did not treat her well.

Julia Desmond, sworn: Am housekeeper at Mr. Hi Thompson-street; have known Mrs. Real between two and three years; have been in the habit of washing for her; she came to my house between eleven and twelve o'clock on the day of the homicide; she was crying dreadfully; sat crying two or three minutes before I could speak to her; when she had done crying, she asked for water to bathe her head with; also for a cup of tea as she was thirsty; her head handkerchief was wet with tears; she asked me for other handkerchiefs and I gave her two; she told me she had met Mr. Real with a lady; she said she was almost heartbroken, and would rather die than live; these were the last words she spoke to me; she told me not to take her linen anywhere until I saw her; she looked very strange and wild; she left me about twelve o'clock; stayed there about an hour; I often saw her on the bed crying when I went after her clothes; I would speak to her and she would not answer.

Cross-examined—Am not married; my brother keeps the house that I live in; can't remember what Mrs. Real first said when she came there on the day of the homicide; she came in at the front-door; she I took her down into the kitchen; I have washed for her all the time for three or four years, except while she was in Ireland; she paid me for her washing; I noticed she was in trouble when she came down into the kitchen; she must have been crying in the street; she asked for the towel and water, and a cup of tea, as soon as she came down stairs; while I was making the tea she sat bathing her eyes; she cried harder and her eyes looked redder than any person I ever saw before; don't remember that I ever heard her say that she would rather die than live before that day; did not know before she came from Ireland that she was married; always called her Miss Stewart before that; don't recollect how her name was altered; when she left the house she went up town, toward Bleecker-street.

The defence here introduced the following letter written by the deceased to Miss Van Name on the day of the homicide:

MISS VAN NAME:

I deem it my duty towards you to explain the occurrence of this morning. The weak-be lady who accosted us, may me, so roughly, is a person who, by some means, became attached to me. My not reciprocating the attachment has so worked on her feelings as to partially derange her mind, and she would assume my name without a shadow of a consent from me. I suppose, being taken with one of her turns this morning, and finding out by some means or other where I had gone, thought proper to conduct herself in the manner seen by you. I am heartily sorry on your part for the occurrence. I should have had her arrested, but feeling you might be concerned, but under the circumstances I could not act differently wishing to prevent a crowd. Hoping you have not formed a hasty opinion of me, and received no mortification on my account,

I remain yours respectfully,

PETER C. REAL, 256 Broadway.

June, 13, 1862.

After reading the letter to the Jury, Mr. James stated that the evidence for the defence was closed.

Michael Keat recalled by the Prosecution.—The witness was shown a letter, which he said he found among the papers of his brother in his desk at No. 256 Broadway.

Cross-examined—I found the letter about two weeks more or less, after my brother's death; I know Dr. Boyd—he is my family physician; called on him before this trial and asked him if he was subpœned; don't know what he had to do with the trial except that he was intimate with both parties; my brother's name was Patrick; that was the name he was christened by; don't know when or why he changed his name; I have called him Peter for eight, nine, or ten years; called him Peter because everybody else did.

Redirect—The name of Peter was on his businesscard; he came to this country before I did; he was about 17 years of age when he came here; the moral character of my brother was good so far as I know; never heard anybody speak ill of him.

Re-cross-examined—Saw some photographs in his desk; did not open but one of them, and that was of an old lady; have seen ladies come to see my brother at the store; a great many ladies who worked for him came to see him; his business was the manufacture of military embroideries.

The District-Attorney then read the following letter, alluded to above:

I want you to send me money enough to pay three weeks' board by this evening. If you do not, I shall go to Mrs. Kuling for a night's lodging, for I cannot stay in this house any longer unless I pay my board, and you need not think I will work, for I will not. Work, indeed, to sustain what I am sick, tired and weary of! And, what is more, don't give me so much trouble about my board, for if you do, the best thing that you can do is to leave the City. Go where you will, you can't go from God nor from my curse, for you have left me outcast, for I am afraid to go in the street or in a strange house, or to meet anyone. One calls me Miss Stewart, another Mrs. Real. How is all this to end? My God! is my prophesy to be fulfilled? Send me no more money, I won't see you, for when I do see you, I am not the better of it for a week, for you are the most provoking villain I have ever dreamt of. Do you remember your letter of the 3d? How different you acted last night from what the contents of that would make me believe that you would act. Now let me hear from you before 7 o'clock this evening.

J——. (The name was torn off.)

The following letters were also read by the District Attorney, and submitted as part of the evidence for the prosecution:

MRS. REAL: I wish you to reply to my letter of the 18th March, to-day, before 6 o'clock P. M.

MARY.

March 21, 1862.

I received yours of the 3d. I feel grateful for the confidence and respect you used toward me in the way that you sent it. I was not house when the boy brought it. Wednesday has been so stormy I thought that you would postpone your visit to Thursday. She did not know me; I had to introduce myself to her. I wish, if you can make it convenient, that you will send me some money. I owed two weeks' board Wednesday. Mrs. Underhill is not willing to wait any longer; she is very poor. I want to leave next Wednesday. Mrs. Nash asked me where I lived. I told her. She said that she was going to call on me. I told her that I was going to move. She said perhaps she would call before I moved. I beg of you to call on her in a day or two, and tell her that I have moved. Likewise, if you will do me another favor, to call to a porter-house at the corner of Madison and Catherine streets, and try to get some information about Mr. James Dooley, a shoemaker, from Dublin. He used to belong to a club held there. A brother of his, in Dublin, sent me a letter, requesting, if possible, to find him. I do not like to go to a porter-house to inquire for him, so if you will do it, you will oblige me.

I was sorry to hear that you was sick. I am afraid that you are worse, on account of your not calling to Mrs. Nash's last evening. Write soon.

June 9, 1862. MARY.

P. S.—Peter, you seem anxious to see me. Now, you told me the last time that I saw you, that you would not come to see me again. You need not be afraid; you will not see any more sorrow of mine. My sorrow, Peter, my sorrow cannot move you.

Dr. Robinson recalled—Direct examination by District-Attorney—At the *post-mortem* examination I examined the hands of the deceased; there was an abrasion upon one of them.

Cross-examined—I saw about a dozen ambrotypes and daguerreotypes of ladies in his trunk.

In answer to an inquiry from the Court, the District-Attorney said he had several more witnesses to call for corroborating testimony as to the facts, and should also examine Dr. Ranney, of the Insane Asylum, and several other experts, upon the question of insanity. He also said that he should probably occupy a day in summing up the case.

Mr. James thought his address to the jury would not exceed three hours.

It being now 3½ o'clock, the Judge adjourned the Court till 11 o'clock this morning.

The Case of Mrs. Real.

Our readers have observed the reports published in our columns during the last three or four days of the trial of Mary Real for the murder of her husband, Peter C. Real, (whose real name, by the way, was not Peter, but Patrick,) a trimmings merchant, of No. 256 Broadway, in June last. At the time of the occurrence of the tragedy public sympathy, though divided, was much in her favor. The only doubt which perplexed the public mind, or in any way militated against her claims for sympathy, were in regard to the marriage she claimed, and which he had denied. Of his desertion and contemptuous, if not positively insulting and brutal treatment, there was no doubt; still, the good character of the murderess was not established, without which her unjustifiable act could be in no respect excused, even according to some recent precedents which might otherwise have ruled the case.

But the evidence elicited during the trial gives a new complexion to the whole matter. It has been abundantly proved that Mr. Real made her acquaintance a long period before the tragedy; that his attentions to her as a lover were scarcely remitted for years thereafter, except when she was out of the country; that in different places in this City and Brooklyn he followed her, and she accepted his visits, and that her conduct with respect to all was wholly irreproachable. There is also strong inferential proof of the fact that a marriage ceremony, or what purported to be such, for the purpose of uniting them, was performed by some Protestant clergyman, and that the certificate that had been given her was taken away by Real, and not returned to her. Indeed, the testimony is concurrent that he did not deny the charges made against him as to the certificate, nor, in repeated instances, her statement before witnesses that she was his wife, but by many acts tacitly acknowledged it to be true. The fact that they did not live together regularly, is partially explained by her conduct toward him, because of his neglect to marry her according to the rites of the Catholic Church, which only, she stated, he considered in all respects binding. He did not think the Protestant marriage strictly legal, and proposed originally to be married again by a clergyman of his own faith. These facts, with her belief that her marriage was real, and the consideration accorded to her by all the witnesses who knew her intimately, account in some measure for the disagreements which frequently occurred before his desertion.

The high words, the quarrels, and even, perhaps, his attempts to poison herself.

A new and very strong point has been developed, namely: a virtual *acknowledgment on the part of Real of his marriage*. Mrs. Mix, now of Twenty-third-street, but formerly keeping a boarding-house in Broome-street, testified positively that Real asked the prisoner, (Mrs. Real,) when there was fear that she had poisoned herself, if she was not his wife, and she answered she was. There is, apparently, no question but that this was fully intended as an admission of the fact of the marriage, and will carry its own conviction.

The evidence for the defence is closed, and to-day the District Attorney, Mr. Hall, who thus far has pursued a most fair and proper course, will reopen for the prosecution with testimony of experts on the question of insanity.

A remark made yesterday by Judge Barnard to the witness Firpo excited very general surprise in the audience, professional as well as lay, it being unusual for a presiding Judge to cast doubts upon character, or create sensations by insinuating comments.

RELATIONS OF THE CHURCH AND THE STATE.

Remarks of Mr. S. B. Ruggles in the Episcopal Convention.

During the proceedings of Saturday, Oct. 11, the question being on the resolutions reported by the Committee of Nine,

Mr. Ruggles, Lay Delegate from the Diocese of New-York, spoke as follows:

This Convention, Mr. President, assembled for purposes purely ecclesiastical, and with powers only ecclesiastical, has been debating for several days the relations and duties of the Church toward the National Government, within which it exists. The resolutions which have led to this discussion are in a great degree abstract and secular in their nature, leading to no practical ecclesiastical result. I now rise, said Mr. R., mainly for the purpose of urging that the entirety of throwing the subject, if possible, into somewhat more of a business form, proper for the action of a body purely ecclesiastical. In a brief address to the Convention a few days ago, I sought, in a hasty review of the history of the Church from its original foundation down to its present establishment on this continent, to show that its Divine Head intended to isolate it from all organic connection with human governments, or any of their varying changes or vicissitudes; that, being Divine, and therefore deathless in origin, it must necessarily survive all change of earthly rule or empire; that while it taught its individual members temporal obedience to any and every duly established government, of whatever form, within the jurisdiction of which it might exist, it left the body, as a body, could properly exert no action, either to create, change, or destroy any human government; and that this was especially true in a nation like ours, which has constantly and carefully abstained from any interference with the government of the Church, thereby imposing the corresponding duty on the Church to abstain from any interference with the government of the Nation. Since the debate in which those remarks were made, it has, however, become apparent, that a settled purpose exists to kindle popular prejudice against the Church, by imputing to it as an ecclesiastical organization a want of loyalty to the Government, within the geographical limits of which it is embosomed.

It is mainly for the purpose of defeating that unholy attempt by parties wholly alien to the Church and its teachings, and in view also of the peculiar and exceptional character of the present national crisis, that I have consented, for one, to lend my feeble support to the resolutions reported from the Committee of Nine. I do so the more readily, from a deep conviction of the piety and wisdom, prudence and patriotism of the distinguished members, clerical and lay, who compose that Committee. I therefore heartily concur in the resolutions they have reported for the action of the House, and which solemnly pledge the prayers of the Church that the efforts of the Government, in the great struggle for existence in which it is now engaged, "may be so guided by wisdom and replenished with strength, that they may be crowned with speedy and complete success, to the glory of God and the restoration of our beloved Union." I also fully agree to the amendments suggested in the House, and agreed to by the Committee, which declare the "Divine sense of the Church of the deep and grievous wrong" which certain ministers and members of the Church "who have arrayed themselves in open and armed resistance to the regularly constituted Government of the country, are inflicting on the great Christian communion which this Convention represents, as well as on the country within which it has been so happily and harmoniously established, in striving to rend asunder those civil and religious bonds, which have so long held us together in peace, unity and concord."

Holding these opinions, and having distinctly expressed them in this Convention, it was with great surprise that I found myself so greatly misunderstood by a portion of the secular press, as to be reported as denouncing the present righteous struggle of the Government as "a wicked and unholy war." I am fully determined, Mr. President, not to remain under that imputation; and I now propose, if language can be found adequate to the purpose, publicly, distinctly and solemnly, to protest against this most injurious misrepresentation of my position, both as a churchman and a citizen. I therefore now repeat and declare with whatever emphasis I can command, that from the bottom of my heart I justify and approve the pending war to restore the Constitutional authority of the Union. That a Union I have ever rendered my deepest homage. I now hold, as I have ever held it in all its length and breadth, to be not only a transcendent, inexorable, immutable, political necessity, but a solemn, fixed, predestinated fact, specially designed from the beginning, by the Great Architect of nations, for the peace of the Church and the happiness of Man. The gigantic struggle now in progress to maintain that God-given Union,—a receptacle so magnificent for our holy Church,—I, therefore, hold to be not only a necessary, but a holy war; and I earnestly pray that it may be vigorously prosecuted to a successful result by every military method known to the humanized warfare of modern times, but always in that sovereign spirit of justice, the highest attribute both of God and Man.

The question then arises, what part, if any, the present ecclesiastical assembly shall take in this momentous secular struggle? Having solemnly pledged all the prayers of the Church for its speedy and complete success, does anything remain for the Church, as such, to do? Has it the power to do anything more?—and, if it has, how and when shall that power be exerted?

The powers of the Church, in its Ecclesiastical capacity, are to be found in its Constitution and Canons, and in them only. They form the body of law, and the only law, prescribed for its Ecclesiastical government. Beyond that it has none, no other rule of action. Let us then carefully inquire what provision is made in the Constitution and Canons for punishing treason, or any other offence, against either the Church or the State.

The first thing we shall discover, is the very singular omission in the Constitution, to provide any means for its own preservation. (Forming the Church in the United States, by the aggregation of the dioceses successively springing up throughout its widespread continental limits, the Constitution wholly omits to provide any mode of adequately enforcing their due obedience to the general authority,—and *what is stranger still, provides no means for preserving even the existence of the Church as an organized body.* Of the thirty-three dioceses, which it now comprises, any number may practically secede with impunity. We now actually see eleven, at least in temporary secession, by refusing or omitting to be represented in the present Convention. Should six more follow their example, the body, being left without the majority of the whole number required by the Constitution, would cease to exist as an Ecclesiastical Organization; or at best, would live only in a state of suspended animation. I therefore hold it to be the first and immediate business duty of the present Convention, while yet it has the power, to institute an amendment of the Constitution which shall prevent the possibility of a result so suicidal. In thus seceding from the Convention, though not expressly prohibited by the Constitution, the eleven dioceses in question have given just cause of complaint, if not of offence. It was plainly their duty, having united in the constitutional organization, to withdraw from it only by constitutional methods. It is with this view, that I have offered one of the resolutions now on the table, which provides for a Committee with preliminary power to ascertain, by authentic evidence, the cause of the failure of these dioceses to be represented, and especially the probability of its continuance, directing them, however, in that spirit of justice and Christian charity which we should ever observe, to ascertain how far this failure of the dioceses to be represented has been voluntary and wilful, and how far produced by causes beyond their control. The Convention and the Church at large cannot fail to consider that, in the present distracted state of the country, with bodies of armed men, numbered by hundreds of thousands, arrayed in hostile light, threatening nearly across the continent and forcibly preventing the transit, not only of persons, but of any written communications, it may at least be possible that facts may exist which, on a full investigation, may materially mitigate, if they do not excuse, the offence of omitting to be represented at the present Convention. It is, however, alleged in one of the resolutions now before the House, that eight of the eleven dioceses have gone much further, and have affirmatively taken a step in open and utter violation of the Constitution, by convening deputies to a General Convention of their number, for the purpose of discarding the authority of the General Convention, now assembled, and proposing a new and independent Constitution, and that, by such proceedings, they have committed the grave ecclesiastical "sin of schism." We have listened, Mr. President, to much learned discussion by our clerical members, seeking to show how far the "sin of schism" is confined to divisions mainly theological, and how far the phrase includes in general degree, more propagational schism by division of the visible communion. For one, I cannot regard the sin involved in the present instance as having regard to any thing except to the proprietary of a plain unlimited application of the Constitution, and to the morals appropriate to the case. Whatever, however, may be the name or the degree of the ecclesiastical offence, though falling far short of legal "treason" by which extravagant term it has been stigmatized by the secular press, it is certainly a proceeding of sufficient gravity to call for immediate and full inquiry, to ascertain precisely what progress has been actually made. Clergymen recently from the South positively state, that only two of the eleven Dioceses have as yet adopted the proposed Constitution. The fact, if true, is of great interest, in affording strong grounds of encouragement and hope that the great majority of these dioceses may be wise enough to await the issue of the pending war before irrevocably taking the final step. It surely deserves and requires thorough investigation by a committee of this body before adopting any hasty or inconsiderate action.

In the next place, the resolutions allege, what is, indeed, quite notorious—that great numbers of the ministers and members of the Church have arrayed themselves in armed resistance to the authority of the National Government, and have thereby fallen into the sin of rebellion.

Now, in answer to every misrepresentation, and to show my true position in this Convention in respect to this armed resistance to the Government, I here distinctly pronounce it "rebellion," and not only so, but a wicked, wanton rebellion, alike senseless, causeless, and needless. I further hold this act of levying war on the United States to be legal "treason," beyond all power of doubt or question; and that the offenders have committed the highest offence known to the assailed law. The question nevertheless arises, what power has this ecclesiastical body in the premises, and what is its duty?

The canons of the Church distinctly provide for the ecclesiastical punishment of all offences, whether secular or ecclesiastical, committed either by the Laity, by the Presbyters or Ministers, or by the Bishops.

The laity, for "great heinousness of offence," which necessarily includes treason, may be repelled from the communion, and excluded from all privileges of Church membership, but only after full trial, under direction of the Bishop within the diocese where the offence is committed. The Ministers, after a like trial within the diocese, may be degraded from the Ministry. The Bishops, after presentment by seven Presbyters, and after certain preliminary proceedings, and after trial within their dioceses by seven Bishops, selected by lot from the whole number, may be deposed from the Episcopate. This, then, is the utmost extent of ecclesiastical punishment for treason or any other offence known to the canons—to be ascertained only by the mode of trial above-stated, and I would appeal to the common sense of this Convention to decide whether, in the present military condition of each and all of the dioceses in question, it is possible to secure even the semblance of a calm and impartial trial of these offenders? Would not the attempt to do so, at present, be utterly futile and preposterous? Might it not subject the Church at large to somewhat of ridicule, and those who should venture in her behalf to conduct the process within the diocese, to somewhat of inconvenience if not of danger? And yet, this is all the remedy which the Canons provide. They give no power of condemnation in advance without trial, or apart from the process which they thus prescribe. Still less do they authorize or encourage any idle or impotent ceremony of ex-communication or fulmination, borrowed from the dismal history of the Papacy in the dark ages. Rely on it, gentlemen of the Convention, if the calm, and dignified and Christian expostulation embodied in the Resolutions of the Committee of Nine is of no avail, little will be gained by employing expressions or epithets more violent or vituperative.

But it is further alleged that in the offending Diocese the Book of Common Prayer has been unlawfully altered by substituting a prayer for the President of the States in rebellion, instead of the constitutional prayer for the President of the United States, and that all who use it thereby become *ipso facto* guilty of treason against the United States. Now I avow myself ready to exert the whole ecclesiastical authority of this Convention to punish any offenders who shall venture to interpolate this or any other alteration in our matchless Liturgy, without the previous assent of the Convention constitutionally expressed, I regard its preservation, in its full integrity of primary and transcendent importance in perpetuating the Union of the Church. Come what will of of weal or woe, that precious and solemn legacy of the piety and wisdom of our fathers, binding the long line of Christian centuries slumbering in the past to the unnumbered ages sleeping in the future, outliving all the accumulations and disintegrations of empire, will forever furnish comfort, consolation and strength to the Church of Christ. But with all its matchless excellence and value I cannot agree that any mutilation of its contents could constitute, of and in itself, the legal crime of "treason." As an not however of the slightest authority to the Constitution of the Church, it demands the fullest investigation, that if the offence cannot be otherwise prevented, the offending dioceses may in due time, by proper amendments of our Constitution, be cut off from all organic connection with our body. But even then, a careful and impartial inquiry will be needed to ascertain the precise extent of the offence, and any mitigating circumstances, whether of physical or moral duress, or otherwise, under which it may have been committed.

I am convinced, Mr. President, that the union of the Church has much to gain by the proposed investigation in a just and Christian spirit. For one I cannot yet despair of its triumph. I therefore cannot vote with my colleague in his mournful abandonment of these offending dioceses as irrevocably lost to our ecclesiastical body. On the contrary, I will venture stencilly to hope for the return of peace to our beloved Church, even in this darkest hour of her history, sustained by my unshaken faith in the omnipotent power of Christian justice when tempered by Christian charity and love. I cannot but look for future and signal manifestations of that justice in the Government both of the nation and of the Church. It may and possibly will be necessary to restore and to maintain, at least for a season, the lawful National authority by the strong arm of military power, but even in its sternest manifestation, the case will not be hopeless if justice, unmistakable justice, that God-like justice first taught to the world by Jesus of Nazareth, shall be found steadily seated by the side of Power. The Sermon on the Mount, the most precious document ever intrusted to Man, penned by the inspired Evangelist from the lips of the Blessed Saviour, and destined to outlive all human Constitutions, ecclesiastical or civil, is ever in the hands of the Church and opens wide the door of hope.

Its focal, central point, shining brightest amid all its heavenly light, is justice—even-handed justice—that ever blessed justice, which bids us do unto others as we would they should do unto us. It is the polestar, which, faithfully followed, will guide both our nation and our Church through all the darkness and peril of the present hour. Our secular rulers, in seeking out the truest elements of Governmental strength can never forget the noble and exalted maxim of the great Roman statesman, that justice—"supreme justice"—is queen of all the virtues—nor cease to lay to heart the last solemn words of the great monarch of Israel, "He that ruleth over men must be just."

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.
3½ o'clock, P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced with the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby nominate Charles A. Dana, Esq., for Street-Commissioner of the city.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
Mayor.

Alderman Brady moved that the Board do advise and consent to the nomination made by his Honor the Mayor.

Which was lost, on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady and Allen—3.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, returning resolution accepting the old flag of Fort Pickens and the rebel flag of Pensacola.

Which was received and ordered on file.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Frear—

Petition of Henry Knicke and others for remission of assessment.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of Carmen and others for a water-trough at the corner of West Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That the election poll of the Ninth District of the Fourteenth Ward be held at number one hundred and forty Mulberry-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the following changes be made in the places for holding the polls of election in the Third Aldermanic District:

Fourth District, Third Ward, from number one Hudson-square to number nine West-Broadway.

First District, Fifth Ward, from number one hundred and twenty-four Church-street, to number sixty Howard-street.

Seventh District, Fifth Ward, from number fifty-seven Beach-street, to four hundred and thirteen Washington-street.

Eighth District, Fifth Ward, from number seventy-four Watt-street, to twenty-two Desbrosses-street.

First District, Eighth Ward, from number sixty-four Wooster-street, to forty-seven Greene-street.

Second District, Eighth Ward, from number seventy Thompson-street to seventy-four Thompson-street.

Third District, Eighth Ward, from number nine Clarkstreet, to seven Clarke-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That West Forty-second street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River, be numbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Whereas, A great number of the brave soldiers from this city have fallen in the recent battles in Virginia and Maryland, and whereas it is possible that large numbers will perish before the close of the insurrection; therefore be it

Resolved, That the widows, heirs, and representatives of those soldiers have all just claim against the United States for back pay, bounty and pensions. In the collection of which they generally experience unnecessary delay, and are put to expenses which they cannot well afford; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that this state of affairs be remedied; and that those helpless widows and others be aided in procuring, as soon as possible, the full amounts to which they are entitled, without being subjected to the costs and expenses now extortion incident to employing a collector of said claims; therefore,

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, the Committee on National Affairs of this Common Council be, and they are hereby directed and authorized to employ a competent and suitable person, whose duty it shall be to collect, free of charge to the claimants, all lawful claims against the United States now by residents of this City and County, for the back pay and bounty of deceased soldiers, and to procure pensions for all entitled thereto.

Resolved, That the salary and clerk hire of such person shall not exceed three thousand dollars per annum.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the poll of the Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward, be changed from the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue, to the southwest corner of Fifty-first-street and Third-avenue.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of numbers one hundred and twelve, one hundred and fourteen, one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty, and one hundred and twenty-two West Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That those hose jointly occupied by Hook and Ladder Company Ten, and Engine Company Forty-five, be altered for the use of Engine Company Forty-five, said house to be built on the rear of said Company, and the Street Commissioner be and hereby is authorized and directed to advertise for proposals therefor.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the Poll of the Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward be held in the house of John Miller, corner of Sixty-second-street and Ninth-avenue, in place of the former place, until otherwise directed by Common Council.

Resolved, That the Poll of the Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall be held at number five hundred and seventy-seven Ninth-avenue, in place of the former place, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Poll of the Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall be held in the house of Henry D. Coleman, Number one hundred and twenty West Fifty-seventh-street, in place of the former place until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a steam engine, now being built by James M. Smith, for the use of Engine Company Number Eleven, at a sum not to exceed thirty-three hundred dollars, that amount is hereby appropriated for such purpose.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby granted to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to erect a pier in the North River, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite their works, not exceeding five hundred feet in length, for the landing of coal and other materials, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Mitchell moved to discharge Committee on Streets from further consideration of a petition for permission to keep a sign in front of the premises of J. F. Kiley.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was also carried.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge Committee on Sewers from further consideration of a petition for sewer in Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

Which were concurred in.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen.

Which, on a division, was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to fill sunken lots on and adjoining New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report concurring to fill ditch between Third and Fourth avenues and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of concurring to fence vacant lots on the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of fencing vacant lots in Forty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, from number one hundred and twelve to one hundred and twenty-two.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring to build a new house for Hose Company number fifty-one.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—No Calendar.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Cases and Trimmer, Part II.—Nos. 3050, 3056, 3106, 3106, 3108, 3110, 3114, 3116, 3118, 3120, 3122, 3124, 3126, 3128, 3130, 3132, 3134, 3136, 3138, 3140, 3142, 3144, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160, 3162, 3164, 3166, 3168, 3170, 3172, 3174, 3176, 3178, 3180, 3182, 3184, 3186, 3188, 3190, 3192,

The Glen-Mark Times, Tuesday, October 14, 1884

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WELCOME EXPECTED.—We are glad that Mayor Grace has been invited to attend the Centennial Celebration of Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, and we hope that he will accept the invitation. The occasion is one of great interest, and we are sure that the people of Virginia will welcome our Chief Magistrate with the same hearty hospitality which they have shown to the Governors of other States who have visited them on similar occasions. Mayor Grace will be the guest of the State, and not of the city, and we are glad to know that the Legislature has made liberal provision for the entertainment of its guests. We hope that the Mayor will find it convenient to accept the invitation, and that he will be accompanied by a large delegation of our citizens.

Arrival Hours of the Maine Steamers.

PORTLAND, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Maine Steamship arrived at and left Commercial Wharf at nine o'clock this morning.

Departure of the Maine Steamers.

PORTLAND, Monday, Oct. 13.

The Maine Steamship arrived at and left Commercial Wharf at nine o'clock this morning.

The Cumberland met in the Room of the General Committee, No. 9 Court-street, at 8 o'clock P. M., Mr. Reuben, of the Eighth Ward, were appointed Tellers. The following Resolutions were then offered, and all seconded to the Delegates were read, and all seconded to the Delegates were read, and all seconded to the Delegates were read

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing; has no objection to go out of the country; is a first-class laundress, and can be well recommended. Call at No. 61 Ninth-st., between Second-ave. and First-ave.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, who understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent cook, and a good laundress; has lived in her last place two years; can be seen for two days at No. 41 Ninth-st., between Second-ave. and First-ave.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; is a first-class laundress

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE FINANCIAL OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, made at the City of New-York, on the 13th day of October, 1862, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of October, 1862, I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-Room, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Northerly side of Fifty-second-street, distant 100 feet Westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Northerly side of Fifty-second-street with the Westerly side of Fifth-avenue; running thence Westerly along the Northerly side of Fifty-second-street 25 feet; thence Northerly and parallel with Fifth-avenue 100 feet 5 inches; thence Easterly and parallel with Fifty-second-street 25 feet; thence Southerly and parallel with Fifth-avenue 100 feet 5 inches to the Northerly side of Fifty-second-street, at the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

WILLIAM E. CURTIS,
G. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Executors.

PERSONAL.—WILL, HE RECEIVED AT the Reformed Advent, No. 7 Bowling Green, for several days, by HANNEH ECO. Oh-ay and 15th and 45th-sts.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have associated themselves together under the name and style of SCHAEFER & ANSLEY, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Manufacturing Gilders' Materials, at No. 681 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

WILLIAM ANSLEY.
WILLIAM SCHAEFER.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SCHAEFER & ANSLEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts against the late firm are to be presented to the undersigned for payment, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM SCHAEFER,
VALENTINE SCHAEFER,
WILLIAM ANSLEY.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Supervisors, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 15th day of October, inst., at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the Clerk of the Board, for the erection of a Court-House, on the site of the present Court-House, in said City, pursuant to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the erection of a Court-House in the City of New-York," passed April 16, 1862, and in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Each proposal will be sealed up with the guarantee and signature of two responsible sureties, residents of the City or County of New-York, and must be directed to the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, New-York.

Each proposal must also contain the name of the person or persons making the same, the nature and extent of the work proposed to be done, and the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and the time within which it is proposed to complete the same, and must be accompanied by the bond of the sureties, in the penalty of $50,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, according to the terms of the proposal.

The Board of Supervisors reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the interest of the City and County of New-York so to do.

By order of the Board.

C. H. SAND, President.

O. SCHUYLER, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Supervisors, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 15th day of October, inst., at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the Clerk of the Board, for the erection of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the Clerk of the Board, for the erection of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the Clerk of the Board, for the erection of a Police Station-House, on the site of the present Station-House on Mulberry-st., between Bleecker and Houston-sts., necessary for the completion of the work, as per plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Each proposal must be sealed up with the guarantee and signature of two responsible sureties, residents of the City or County of New-York, and must be directed to the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, New-York.

Each proposal must also contain the name of the person or persons making the same, the nature and extent of the work proposed to be done, and the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and the time within which it is proposed to complete the same, and must be accompanied by the bond of the sureties, in the penalty of $50,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, according to the terms of the proposal.

The Board of Supervisors reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the interest of the City and County of New-York so to do.

By order of the Board.

C. H. SAND, President.

O. SCHUYLER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Board of Supervisors, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 15th day of October, 1862, at which time and place they will be publicly opened by the Clerk of the Board, for the erection of a Police Station-House, on the site of the present Station-House on Mulberry-st., between Bleecker and Houston-sts., necessary for the completion of the work, as per plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

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The Board of Supervisors reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the interest of the City and County of New-York so to do.

By order of the Board.

C. H. SAND, President.

O. SCHUYLER, Treasurer.

NEWFOUNDLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, HALIFAX, N. S.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN BRANCH, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND INSURANCE COMPANY have appointed the undersigned their Agent in the United States, and have authorized him to effect Insurances against Fire, on favorable terms.

The Company's Capital is invested in the Public Funds of Nova Scotia, and is available for the payment of losses in the United States.

JAMES M. MCLEAN, Agent.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the Mechanics' Banking Association have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Association, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst.

By order of the Board.

JOHN A. GRAY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862

THE TORIES IN COUNCIL

A Bitter Anti-Government Meeting at Cooper Institute.

The President Denounced for Alleged Unconstitutional Acts.

The Emancipation of the Slaves of Rebels Disapproved.

Horatio Seymour's Plea for His Own Election.

A REMARKABLE LETTER BY GEN. SCOTT.

Curious Predictions of the Hero of Mexico.

John Van Buren in Favor of Letting the South Go.

A crowd collected in and about Cooper Institute, last evening, on the occasion of the Seymour Ratification Meeting. The interior of the building was filled long before the hour for commencing the proceedings, and the audience hooted itself in cheering for "Hynders," "Henry Genet," "Richard Grennan," "Gen. McClellan," "Fernando Wood," "Seymour," and "the Democracy." At length the music—the Seventh Regiment Band—appeared, and loud calls were made for "The Star Spangled Banner," "Gettysburg" and "Hail Columbia." Capt. Rynders suggested that it would be well to commence with "Dixie."

Capt. Rynders was conspicuous on the platform, and full of responses to the various calls and cheers for him. He read a note from Fitz Coozna, Esq., requesting the gentleman in the audience who refrain from applauding the sentiments uttering on the floor and call them as they were all gentlemen who were going to be hung bye and bye, he knew they would comply. (Laughter.) To one vociferous cheer, the captain replied: "You come outside and hear me speak, and you will have room for those who wish to behave quietly." (Laughter.)

The following inscriptions were displayed in the room:

"Our Country, Now and Forever."

"No Proscription for Opinion's Sake."

"The great issue before the country is: Shall Abolition put down the Union, or shall the Union put down Abolition?"—*Young Clay*, in 1861.

And directly under the above, a white banner, with the inscription, in crimson letters:

"Democratic Union Association of New-York."

(The best of Washington in front.)

"To the left, over the platform:

"The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was."

"Hands Off—The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

At 8 o'clock Hon. Louis F. Cossaro called the meeting to order—a call which the meeting stood ready to grant at, and quite loth to observe. Comparative quiet was, however, at length restored, and Mr. Cossaro nominated for Chairman Hon. Horace F. Clark, who was elected nem con, and spoke substantially as follows:

Judge Russell proposed a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which was unanimously adopted, together with a list of Secretaries proposed by S. F. Hussey, and a series of resolutions offered by Benjamin Ray. The first resolution desired a vigorous prosecution of the war, but insisted that the pledges of Congress as to the manner in which the war is to be conducted shall be fulfilled. The second denounced alleged corruption and extravagance. The third approved President Lincoln's arguments against the emancipation policy, as expressed to the Chicago Delegation. The fourth declared that the legality of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is yet to be decided by the Supreme Court. The fifth renewed vows of loyalty to the Union and the Constitution. The sixth was as follows:

Resolved, That in the nomination of Seymour and Wadsworth the respective parties of the State, the line is distinctly and clearly drawn between those who believe in the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, and the men who seek to establish in their stead a new Constitution and a new Union.

The seventh and last alleged that the success of the Democratic State ticket would tend to check extravagance and corruption in public officers, give new vigor to the prosecution of the war, and insure the supremacy of the Union and Constitution.

At the moment of the adoption of the resolutions, a tremendous commotion in the rear of the platform announced some event of engrossing interest. Another instant and the vast Hall was a scene of unparalleled and picturesque excitement. Every man of the thousands present sprang to his feet, and waving his hat and cheering with his utmost force, hailed the

ARRIVAL OF MR. SEYMOUR,

Who approached the foreground of the stage with great difficulty through the thronging concourse of his adherents, who, in their enthusiasm, almost bore the object of their affection on their shoulders. The cheering was amazing, its heavy booming of cannon mingled with the frantic hurrahs of the crowd within. It is but justice to say, that seldom has a more striking, vivid and unmistakeable a reception been accorded in public to any political favorite. Mr. Seymour himself seemed overpowered by the vehemence of the "great unterrified." It was many minutes or the wildest tumult are ever the Cæsimus could obtain a hearing, to introduce the distinguished guest to his eager partisans.

Mr. Clark, in introducing Mr. Seymour, said: "If the spirit of civil liberty still exists in the State of New-York, he will be the next Governor." [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Mr. Seymour commenced his speech by saying that in this hour of calamity, when we look for thoughtful and temperate discussion, the public mind is disturbed by bitter denunciations and epithets. Men who have sent their sons to battle, and many themselves languishing with wounds, are denounced as traitors. It is natural that men thus branded should feel tempted to punish those who brand them. What prompts these railing accusations? asked Mr. S. Those who bring them denounce unbecause our press. ance brings up memories of our warnings which they disregarded; and we who can look calmly back upon our past policy must make large allowances for those who cannot. Mr. Seymour said that before they suffered themselves to be irritated by the epithet "traitor," they must see what these truculent men mean by the term. The Radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor is called a patriot, while I, said Gov. S., am a traitor. Yet, less than two years ago, both were members of a Convention called to avert, if possible, the calamities of civil war. Gov. S. said he did not justify nor palliate rebellion, but merely urged the adoption of Mr. Cassidaman's proposition to a vote of the people of this State. Mr. Tremain the next day made a speech, which was calculated, in Mr. Seymour's judgment, to encourage the Secessionists to go on with their rebellion. When the war was begun by the attack on Sumter, Gov. S. said he was at the Capital of a Western State, and being consulted as to the course of duty, he urged obedience to the laws, respect for authorities, the Union and the Constitution, and protested the formation of a company for the public defence. Mr. Tremain, however, declined, did all in his power, and by many devices, to prevent the Legislature of their from voting money in aid of the war. On returning home, Gov. S. said he found Republican journals speaking disrespectfully of the President, whom they had aided to elect; he resented this spirit of insubordination, and delivered an address at the Capitol, for which the Governor expressed his thanks. Gov. Seymour spoke at some length of the speeches he made and the efforts he put forth in aid of the war, down to the time when he was nominated for Governor, from which moment he had been denounced as a traitor. Mr. Tremain was soon after nominated at another Convention, and from that moment he had been styled a patriot. It was a power, said Gov. S., to call me a traitor,—but in it not strong to call Mr. Tremain a patriot? In order to be styled a patriot, Gov. S. said it seemed to be necessary to join Mr. Tremain in demanding that he should be forcibly silenced—that the liberty of speech should be destroyed, and that no inquiry should be made as to the wasteful expenditure of public money. It had been alleged that he had given nothing to our volunteers or their families; he spoke of this as a base falsehood, and said he had given such sums as he deemed liberal, but which he should never parade before the public. Gov. Seymour spoke of Mr. Morris as one whom he remembered as leader of a mob which violently broke up an Abolition meeting and drove it out of the church in which it met, and of D. S. Dickinson as having opposed President Lincoln for President, and countenanced Mr. Van Tassell's declaration that the South ought to withdraw from the Union in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election. He asked if it was not a gross insult to put such men forward to beseech him and those who have been led into crime by their position. Our opponents, Gov. Seymour went on to say, contemplate that at this election we do not express our opinions upon the measures and the policy of the Senate as the leaders of men in remote States could express their views upon the interests and the duty of citizens of New-York, when engaged in choosing local officers and representatives. Yet those who thus assail us devote their entire time to denunciations of conservative citizens. How does it happen that we have a right to attend to everybody's business but our own? It is deemed proper to denounce Generals in the field, when we can know nothing about their objects and necessities. It is held to be patriotic to agitate, and to press upon the Executive with menaces, to compel a line of policy with regard to the war. But when we enter upon duties marked out by our Constitution and laws, and when we are required to express our views of the conduct of our rulers or representatives, and when sacred obligations rest upon us to rebuke fraude, we are told it is unpatriotic to call public attention to these things, as they divert the public mind from the conduct of citizens of other States. The gross personal attacks which are showered upon us are not insults to us, but to this community, which is anxiously considering the and condition of our country. They are not designed to injure us, but to turn the public attention from frauds and wrongs. We are vehemently told that freedom of speech, personal liberty, honesty of administration, are not consistent with a vigorous prosecution of the war. The men who clamor against every attempt to discuss public affairs, are not the true friends of Mr. Lincoln or of the Administration. As much as I abhor the policy of Mr. Stanton in many respects, he is entitled to the gratitude of the nation for his fearless exposures of corruption and fraude.

OUR PURPOSES.

Mr. President, under other circumstances I might repel these attacks with indignation—but standing, as we do, amid the new-made graves of those who have died, in the morning of life, for our country—seeing, on every side, those signs of bereavement which show that men of all classes, creeds and parties, are mourning over the loss of kindred and friends—passion and indignation fade away in my heart. When I consider the magnitude of the events with which we deal, and the consequences of our action through all time, the little remnant of my life shrinks into nothingness, and I feel as one standing upon the crumbling brink of my grave. My God—who sees my heart knows that I long to serve my country legally, truthfully and fearlessly. Conscious of my liability to err, I shall treat the views of others with respect. Conscious of the rectitude of my purpose I shall speak my opinions without reserve and without fear.

My Republican friends when we warned you in the past of coming danger you laughed at our apprehensions, but you admit, to-day, if we had not spoken we should have been untrue to you as well as to ourselves. When this war assumed its proportions, we pointed out the fatal error of underrating those with whom we were engaged in combat. You denounced us as sympathizers with treason; to-day you admit if we had not tried to save the blood and treasures wasted by this fatal ignorance, we should have been false to you and to our country. Once more we come and implore you to hear. We believe our nation is drifting into difficulties greater and more numerous than those which now surround it. We come to you with no reproaches—in no spirit of arrogance, which any pretense of superior wisdom. We do not claim that we were right in the past because we were more intelligent or virtuous than you; but this we do say, that we have acted in the affairs of our country, upon those principles which you follow in the ordinary concerns of life as the only rules of conduct. We have clung to maxims which the wisdom of our fathers, and of the great and good of all countries have taught us. We were willing to accept the teachings of experience, and the result has proved we were right. Again, you are urged with regard to our laws, our finances, our Constitutions, to break away from tried pathways, and to enter upon dangerous experiments. Before you do so, listen to our entreaties.

In the address I made at the late State Convention, I described the condition of our country as it was set forth by leading Republican journals and statesmen. Their charges of incompetency, of corruption and error in different departments, are sustained by Congressional and official investigations. We have no contest about facts. We are also agreed that these facts should be published to the world, for they have given them a wide circulation. But we contend that some practical use should be made of these facts, and that we should at this election, place in power those who will in some degree check the tendencies to abuse, where every branch of State and National Government are under the control of one party. Here we differ. I also, in respectful terms, pointed out the reasons why this country could not be saved by an ultra party, and why it can and will be saved by our Conservative party. I propose this night to call your attention to other growing evils, which particularly threaten the interests and safety of this great City.

JUSTICE TO OFFICIALS.

In discussing the conduct of officials, we must bear in mind that we are not to denounce motives because we do not agree with their conclusions. It is true that our Government is compelled to act under great embarrassments, and frequently without time for consultation or reflection. This should protect them from imputations of bad purposes when they err in judgment, but, on the other hand, it affords no reason why we should approve their errors. If we deem their conclusions wrong, we are bound in honor to say so; and it is unreasonable to charge that, in so doing, we are unwarrantably assailing our Government. It is constantly said that, in time of war and confusion, abuses will creep into the administration of public affairs, and that large allowances must be made for the difficulties of the situation. This is true; but for this very reason we are also bound to exercise unusual vigilance in guarding our rights and our interests. Unusual dangers demand unusual caution. We do not, in religion, in morals or in business, adopt the errors of our friends; neither should we do so in public affairs. In this spirit let us look at the issue fairly before us.

WHO ARE THE PARTIES IN THIS ELECTION.

In the first place, who are the parties to this contest? It is not merely a conflict between the Democratic and Republican organizations, but it is a struggle between the conservative and radical classes of our citizens. I use these terms because they are well understood, and are also respectful. This was made clear in the convention which placed Mr. Wadsworth in nomination. Those who controlled that body sought and gained a victory over their more conservative associates. It was a triumph nearer their hearts than any victory they hope to gain over us. To win it they cheerfully put at hazard the success of their ticket. They did not conceal the fact that they demanded the nomination because he agreed with them in their controversies with their associates in regard to the conduct and the object of the war, and the policy of Government. They demanded his nomination because beyond most men he held and openly expressed extreme opinions on those points. They say they will claim the full benefit of the nomination and of his election, if he is chosen, not only as against us, but against all views which conflict with Mr. Wadsworth's military and civil theories. This is fair, open and manly. It makes the issues distinct, and every man knows what he indorses and what he condemns—what policy he builds up and what policy he puts down—when he deposits his vote in the ballot-box.

TENDENCIES OF THE RADICAL POLICY.

We will now state what aspects of the Radical policy we condemn. We charge that it tends to disobedience and insubordination. That it wipes out the lines which separate different departments of Government, and mark the limits of State and National jurisdiction, thus introducing disorder and confusion into the administration of public affairs. That it has produced a spirit of violence and lawlessness in our country. That it seeks to gain power by destroying freedom of speech, the sanctity of our homes, the sacredness of our persons, and our rights of conscience. That it makes open war upon our Constitution, and that it is a revolutionary policy. That it does not strive to restore the Union, but to overthrow the institutions of States. I will now show briefly, but, I trust, clearly, the truths of these propositions. When you deposit your votes this Fall you will not decide upon my interests but upon your own. The principles you establish you must live under. Compared with their vast importance a political victory is nothing. The authorities at Washington will be influenced by this election in their choice of Generals, and in the character of their public measures.

It leads to insubordination and disobedience. Every General who has attempted to interfere with the civil policy of Government, or who has attempted to outrun its progress, or who has embarrassed it by meddling with questions which did not belong to the army to decide, has been applauded and upheld by the radical Press and the radical organizations. In some instances, antagonism to the views of the Administration constitutes the only claim to the least distinction. If you look to the responses made by the Governors of the States to the legal demands of the President for men to sustain our armies, you will find that only the most radical suggest or demand conditions. If you look abroad among our people, you will see that for many years disobedience to law has been openly taught in the Pulpit and the Press. A spirit of insubordination has permeated our whole social system, and is shown in National, State and Municipal organizations. When this great rebellion broke out, which is itself but a vast exhibition of this same spirit, it found acts for resistance to the laws of Congress upon the statute books of a large number of States; and they were all placed there by the same influences. Wherever this spirit of Radicalism has controlled, these acts of insubordination have broken out like plague spots. Time does not permit me to enlarge upon the proofs of this, but every one who will take up the subject, or who will look at the tone of its Press, will see this spirit shown in the efforts to press upon the President a policy in terms menacing and disrespectful. Even the President of the late Republican State Convention threatened the Administration. On the 23d of April, 1862, he said:

"Let every one consider the present popular feeling and ask himself whether the Administration adequately represents and embodies it. The men to incarnate this feeling, and to stand forth as its type, *the occasion is yet to bring forth.*"

Again on the 24th:

"The President runs no small risk of being *superseded* in his office if he undertakes to thwart the clear and manifest determination of the people to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States, and to protect its honor. We are in the midst of a revolution, and in such emergencies the people are very apt to find some *representative* leader, if the forms of law do not happen to have given them one. It will be well for Mr. Lincoln to bear in mind the possibilities of such an event."

So far as this small rebellion is concerned, when it lifts itself against the President, he has but to give the command, and your strong arms will dispose of the matter, without calling our soldiers back from the Potomac.

The radical policy of over the lines which separate the jurisdiction of State and National Governments, and blend the actions of the different Departments.

In his Farewell Address, General Washington left this solemn warning:

"It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those interested with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon the other. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of the position."

How fearfully have these truths been illustrated during this war! How bloody have been the proofs of their wisdom! Congress interferes with the President, the Constitutional commander of our armies and navies. It appoints a War Committee, who not only annoy the President, but assume to make direct investigations into the conduct of officers. For some of that Committee I have great respect, and I know that they have tried to mitigate these evils; but others were the open revilers of Generals in the field, and this, too, in places resorted to by subordinate officers, who thus heard their superiors denounced by Senators, and were taught insubordination by those who make laws for our control. I need not recall to your memories this aspect of our affairs, or their fatal consequences. Generals, who won honor in other fields, were blasted by its influences. Armies, which gained victories and added to our national glory elsewhere, languished, or were cut down under this blighting spirit. It has filled our land with mourning; it has perplexed our rulers. The conspicuous men in this policy belonged to this Radical organization.

Look again at the recent Conventions of Governors. Each man there lost his official powers when he left the limits of his State; yet they affected positions decided them by their respective State Governments, and perplexed an anxious people by secret proceedings, and attempted to influence the President of the United States by a movement at variance with the genius of our institutions. If they had no objects beyond those avowed, it was a folly which increased the public alarm at this period of national disquietude.

We have another appointed committee between the Judiciary and the Army and the Executive. Many who speak of disloyalty to Government, forget that the Judiciary is one of its independent branches, as much so as the Executive or Legislative department. It is as treasonable to assail its jurisdiction as to attack and other part of our national system. I say there is an apparent conflict, for I will not believe that Mr. Lincoln claims a right to suspend the great writ of personal liberty, or to do any act under the war power unless he thinks he can do so consistently with the Constitution. I assert my belief and confidence that he expects that all these acts will in due time be brought before the Judiciary. If that decides he has been right, his acts will stand; if it decides he has been mistaken, they fall, with all the consequences which attach to a mistaken construction of law. Our Constitution contemplates such differences of views, and it provides for them. They have happened before, and will happen again. His suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* must then be entered. So with regard to his proclamation of emancipation. As to his lack of wisdom and efficacy, I cordially indorse the views expressed by him in his interview with the clergymen from Chicago. As to its legality, no man has ever doubted that the slaves of men in rebellion can be rightfully taken from them, with any other kind of property, by virtue of law; but I do not believe the rights or the property of loyal men, either at the North or South, can be destroyed by a proclamation in peace or war. Nor do we say that the conduct of a disloyal majority can forfeit the property of a loyal minority, when we hold that a majority of loyal citizens cannot destroy the rights of a single citizen if he has been guilty of no offence! This was decided by our Courts, when they set aside coercive temperance laws. Can we safely admit the principle that the crimes of one class can forfeit the property, the rights of conscience or the liberties of innocent men? This point must come before the Judiciary. There all will meet upon a level, and President and people alike must bow to its judgment.

Then the open conduct of rebellious men can forfeit the rights of others, is carried to an extent still more dangerous. When we object to illegal acts, oppressive to loyal States, it is constantly said in reply, the South sets aside the Constitution. For this act we war upon it. But can the conduct of disloyal States impair the privileges of those which are true to the flag? The South never had as much interest in the just construction of the Constitution as the more active, commercial, and populous North. We have always had more varied interests which required its protection. Its provisions will lose none of their value if the most disastrous results befall us. On the contrary, amid the confusion of revolution and the disorganization of society, we learn the full value of great principles which have been wrought out in times of oppression, suffering, and calamity. We therefore deny that our rights under the Constitution can be forfeited by the treasonable conduct of rebellious States.

THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE.

Let me take another instance of this inclination to interfere with the jurisdiction of the constituted authorities. It may be judicious in some aspects, but it is dangerous in others. It proves the loose ideas of government which begin to prevail in our country. In responses to a call to uphold the Government, there was a vast assemblage in your city. Amidst its enthusiasm, which showed itself in the customary form of music and oratory, there was a tempered patriotism, which at one of its numerous stands moved the appointment of a Committee. It contemplated raising funds to promote enlistments, and other worthy objects. I believe in the outset it confined itself to its appropriate duties. Unfortunately, it called itself *The National War Committee*. I attribute all its mistakes to that unfortunate name. I suppose its Indictment that its objects were National. Both the Committee soon felt into a mania, and it was decided that the word *National* was a term of jurisdiction. I do not doubt the moving and modest spirits of the Committee were appalled at this discovery, but having a large share of moral courage, they entered into this broad field. Washington was visited—the camps were explored—the Governors of States were advised as to their duties—Gov. Morgan was informed that our State was exposed to invasion, and he was called upon to organize the militia forthwith. He quietly sent them a large volume containing the laws upon that subject, showing what had been done. This was received with indignation—for it would take as much time to read and understand it as it would to meddle with the affairs of half a dozen States, and would also interfere with the project of raising 50,000 men, outside of State and National organizations. For this offence, the radical leaders withheld the usual complimentary vote at their Convention, although his labors have been immense. They even passed over the military of New-York to applaud those of other States, although at the time this State had sent more men to the field under the late call than all the other States united. The Mayor of your City, a man of intelligence, who has shown capacity in his business affairs, acts as its Chairman, although his position as a high executive officer should have shown him the danger of such voluntary committees assuming such jurisdiction, in a time of civil war and popular commotion. Many of its members saw its tendencies, and resigned. They felt the danger of the example. There is no monopoly in making National War Committees. With equal claims to advise and direct, and to sit in judgment on men's opinions, or their supposed opinions, they may be got up by every class. In a little time your whole City will be divided into associations, under the control of men claiming to interfere with the Government. History shows this to be the most dangerous phase of revolutionary agitation. How happens it that sensible men have drifted into this false position, and how happens it that these vague ideas of government and order always belong to the party that boasts that it is radical?

I appeal to all thoughtful men if there is not a tendency on the part of the extreme men who now control the opposing organization, to obscure the limitations of departments? I appeal to them if they will admit such principles into their stores, their factories or workshops? I ask, if it would certainly make confusion and bankruptcy there, will it not work out the same mischiefs in Government? Yet you are called upon to approve this policy by your votes. To what end do you adhere to principles in the conduct of your private affairs, if you bring about universal ruin by violating those principles in public affairs?

RADICAL THEORIES TEND TO VIOLENCE AND DISORDER.

Those who have lost their respect for constitutions, and have thrown aside those maxims of government to which we are content to cling, in entering upon untried experiments and dangerous theories, have not only introduced disorders and insubordinations into civil and military departments, but they have also introduced into political discussions a spirit of lawlessness. With the impatience of theorists, and the irritability of those who are disappointed when their schemes do not succeed, they indulge, not only in fierce abuse, but they openly advocate violence. And this, too, in the loyal North, and against those who have shown obedience to laws and a respect for an Executive elected against their wiscs, unequaled in the history of any nation. A few days since, a man who lately represented our people at the Court of one of the greatest Powers of the world, and who is now in the enjoyment of the pay and honors of the highest military rank, publicly expressed the wish that my life might be destroyed. He not only teaches violence in a great City, with all its elements of turmoil and disorder, but his passions and vindictiveness are taught to our soldiers through the Press. The radical journals declare that this speech was calm and just. Yet his very presence at the meeting at which he spoke was a moral offence against the just feeling that officers in the army ought not, while in service, become imbued with political passions or mingled with political intrigues. This land is now red with the blood of our Northern soldiers, sacrificed and murdered as victims of partisan jealousies and schemes. His attendance at a political meeting was a wrong to a heavily taxed community. To give to party what he owes to country—the time and exertions—was an act of injustice. We are becoming accustomed to violence of speech and action. They make no impression upon us, but they are sinking deep into the corporeal minds of bad and desperate men, whose

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I appeal to all thoughtful men if there is not a tendency on the part of the extreme men who now control the opposing organization, to obscure the limitations of departments? I appeal to them if they will admit such principles into their stores, their factories or workshops? I ask, if it would certainly make confusion and bankruptcy there, will it not work out the same mischiefs in Government? Yet you are called upon to approve this policy by your votes. To what end do you adhere to principles in the conduct of your private affairs, if you bring about universal ruin by violating those principles in public affairs?

RADICAL THEORIES TEND TO VIOLENCE AND DISORDER.

Those who have lost their respect for constitutions, and have thrown aside those maxims of government to which we are content to cling, in entering upon untried experiments and dangerous theories, have not only introduced disorders and insubordinations into civil and military departments, but they have also introduced into political discussions a spirit of lawlessness. With the impatience of theorists, and the irritability of those who are disappointed when their schemes do not succeed, they indulge, not only in fierce abuse, but they openly advocate violence. And this, too, in the loyal North, and against those who have shown obedience to laws and a respect for an Executive elected against their wiscs, unequaled in the history of any nation. A few days since, a man who lately represented our people at the Court of one of the greatest Powers of the world, and who is now in the enjoyment of the pay and honors of the highest military rank, publicly expressed the wish that my life might be destroyed. He not only teaches violence in a great City, with all its elements of turmoil and disorder, but his passions and vindictiveness are taught to our soldiers through the Press. The radical journals declare that this speech was calm and just. Yet his very presence at the meeting at which he spoke was a moral offence against the just feeling that officers in the army ought not, while in service, become imbued with political passions or mingled with political intrigues. This land is now red with the blood of our Northern soldiers, sacrificed and murdered as victims of partisan jealousies and schemes. His attendance at a political meeting was a wrong to a heavily taxed community. To give to party what he owes to country—the time and exertions—was an act of injustice. We are becoming accustomed to violence of speech and action. They make no impression upon us, but they are sinking deep into the corporeal minds of bad and desperate men, whose

IS IT A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

Respect for the National Constitution is no longer expressed by many prominent men and journals. We are no longer surprised to hear declarations that they do not wish the Constitution as it is, but as it ought to be in the judgment of wild and visionary men. Many who do not hesitate to express their want of confidence in these theorists as individuals, still follow them when they control organizations which make them powerful and dangerous. The time was when rights of persons, property and conscience were held to be safe behind the barriers of the Constitution. See the extent to which the judiciary is weakened, not alone by the exigencies of war, but by the loss of public reverence growing out of vague theories engendered by the higher-law doctrine. I implore you, my radical friends, to pause and see how much further you can drift in the direction you are sweet along, with wrecking your political or social system. Beginning with the Chicago resolutions, which were then extreme views, what point have you now reached?

OUR HOME DUTIES.

While our brethren are battling in the field for our flag and our Union, have we no home duties to perform? They were never so great or urgent as now. Our fireside rights are ever of the deepest interest, and must ever be vigilantly guarded. There must be a perpetual watch over the sanctity of our homes. Our rights of conscience concern not our interests here, but through all eternity. Our opponents do not hold that they are restrained by the condition of the war from pressing their policy of State Government. They have submitted amendments of our State Constitution, which open the door to coercion and outrage against voluntary temperance. Violations of law and of personal rights which tend to the destruction of public faith. The connection between all parts of the social and political fabric are too obvious to need a word of proof. Now, the faith pledged to the public creditor at this time is peculiarly sacred. The honor of the National Treasury was not brought out in a time of confidence, but in a period of doubt and danger. It did not seek profitable investment, but the country's safety. These claims are held alike by the rich and the poor. The amounts owned by corporations represent the interests of women and children, of the aged and infirm, throughout society. Still more sacred are the claims of our soldiers to the pensions and bounties they earn at the cost of blood, of health and exposure. Shall we be justified if these are turned to dust and ashes by a National bankruptcy, which may be brought upon us by extravagance and corruption, if we neglect our duties at home while our brethren are combatting in the field?

This election, beyond any that has been held in the history of our country, is to decide the spirit of our legislation, and affect the order, the security and the happiness of the people of this State. Do not mistake the parties—they are not the candidates upon the tickets, but the voters who shall elect them. You are now sitting in solemn judgment upon your own interests. You cannot escape if you would, the consequences of your decision, to yourselves and families. If it is true that the Radical organization does tend to the evils I have charged, then you are to be the sufferers by their success.

OUR POSITION.

Having pointed out the evils which a visionary and wild radicalism has brought upon our Government, our army and our people, and having shown the terrible calamities with which we are threatened if conservative men shall uphold these theories by their action at this election, it is our duty to state clearly our position, and show the influence of our success. Earnest, thoughtful men have a right to know what we mean to do, and how our conduct will affect the action of Government and the conduct of the war. Upon these points they have a right to full and clear declarations. Let us confront the truths of our national position. We must accept facts as they stand. Overlooking all the past, we find the armed strength of the Government and of the rebellion engaged in deadly conflict. The sword is not the arbiter. Not only are the ranks of the armies arrayed for the defence of our Flag filled by our friends and relatives, but we know that upon the results of battles hang the destinies of our country. Its greatness, its prosperity, its glory, are poised upon the turn of the conflict. I have shown, in temperate language, how this has been perilled by the confusion and evils brought upon us by wild and speculative theories, and by an abandonment of tried pathways. Bewildered, irritated, and perverse, the agitators are still pushing on in the same fatal policy. They are willing to sacrifice all the blood and the treasure of the People, but they are not willing to sacrifice one passion or one prejudice. On the other hand, while our views have been rejected, we have calmly and firmly adhered to the tradition of our fathers, that authorities must be upheld in the rightful exercise of power, whether we liked their policy or not. Hence our support has been unwavering, unconditional and true. The election of our whole ticket would not revolutionize political power, but it would qualify that monopoly of all departments of Government which we have seen tends to corruption and despotism when unchecked. Our success, for other reasons, would bring this war to a successful conclusion. It would carry us back to the point from which we started, and for which the whole country rallied as one man—the Restoration of the Union, the Support of the Constitution. The war would have a definite object, upon which all men would be united in feeling. The heart of the country, the hopes of the army, the confidence of capitalists, would be strengthened—for they would know that this end could be gained. At this time they feel that they are struggling to carry out the indefinite, shifting and violent purposes of theorists and fanatics, whose purposes to-day are not the purposes they avowed at the outset. Many of them declare they do not wish to restore the Union, unless they can revolutionize the social system of the South. This has become the first, not the subordinate object. It engrosses their thoughts and feelings. It has made discussions in Congress, intrigues in the army, confusion in the public mind. When this social revolution became the great object with this class of minds, all other things were sacrificed to it. From that time we have been divided and distracted; loyal men in the South have been driven off or discouraged. We have all felt that we were entering upon a gloomy, uncertain future. A popular expression in favor of the object's avowed in the President's inaugural address, and solemnly pledged in the Congressional resolutions of 1861, would at once put us upon that ground which would stop Congressional controversies, would restore the energy of the Union men of the South, would strengthen the nation's credit by making a definite issue upon which we can succeed, instead of those whose success would disorganize one-half of our land, even if success could be attained by the means thus proposed. What would be the position of the conservative party if it carries this election? It has been true, loyal and obedient in the minority; it will be true, loyal and obedient if it gains some share of political power. It will hold in check those who are constantly pressing their peculiar theories upon the Government and army, without regard to the sacrifices they cause or the embarrassments they create.

We not only concede, but we demand that the President of the United States, the representative of our laws, our dignity, and our power, shall at all times be treated with deference and spoken of in respectful terms. Our success, therefore, instead of weakening the Administration in its efforts to subdue the rebellion, must inevitably strengthen it, and will aid in shaking off those radical influences by which it has heretofore been annoyed and embarrassed.

Again, fellow-citizens, upon this occasion, as upon every occasion when we have assembled since the outbreak of this rebellion, we solemnly dedicate ourselves and all we hold dear to a restoration of our Union as it was. To this end the ranks of our armies shall be kept full, and the treasury of our nation replenished. This support shall not be held back by us to coerce Government to adopt a peculiar line of policy. Again, with equal solemnity, we pledge ourselves to uphold our Constitution as it is, against every influence or threat. It is not that we are merely desirous the South should return to their duties and enjoy its protection, but because it is *our* Constitution. It does not belong peculiarly to them, and it is not to be confiscated by their acts. Its guarantees are *our* protection—it guards the fruits of *our* toil—it shelters the sacredness of *our* homes—it saves *our* persons from violence and wrong—and, above all and beyond all, it allows no power to